

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.
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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1865.

MARAUDERS IN KENTUCKY.—It appears from the following, which we copy from the Louisville (Ky.) Gazette, that on the 10th instant the lawless portions of this State are yet governed by a horde of scoundrels who are terrorizing the peaceful inhabitants and actually driving them from their homes:

Captain Johnson, who was recently sent by General Bragg to Morgan county to assist Williams in his rebellion, has found the utmost terror prevailing among the inhabitants, who had suffered, or were apprehensive of suffering, from the depredations of robbing bands over the whole country. In one county he found, with a distance of thirteen miles, twenty barns—only one of which had been spared, and all ruined. One of these barns was a residence of a widow, Mrs. Webster, and the other wife statesmen in the time, looking upon the fiery spirit of sectional controversy, and sailing in all their efforts to destroy it except to a limited extent, often expressed, as the cause of the war. We do not suppose that there was an enlightened man in the nation who did not feel that the appearance was well founded. Twice but for the mighty exertions of Mr. Clay, the fires of rebellion or revolution would have burst forth like the flames of a volcano.

Those who are loudly rejoicing over the prospective withdrawal of the Federal troops from Kentucky, and the consequent safety and security to be had in concluding that they will certainly dwell in peace and safety when unpreserved by Federal force, are greatly mistaken. Those who are now in the country and who are possessed of the means to rob and devastate, there ought something to be done to extort their careers with a vigor and a rigor equal to the demands of the occasion. Such a state of affairs is disgraceful in the extreme.

In view of the possibility of the existence of what is above stated in this and other States, we suggested several months ago the propriety and necessity of a martial law in the respective States to keep order, and to protect the inhabitants. Either this or a Federal force will be, is now indispensable. There are outrages amenable to no code but that of force, and it is manifestly for the interests of all good men that such a force should be provided and in readiness at the points where it is needed at all times to afford that protection which the people want and which they must have, or they cannot be secure even in their own homes and farms. Every man in the South is entitled to full protection in his home, and should have it if it take the whole power of the Commonwealth to make it effective.

It would be better to submit to almost any amount of taxation rather than to allow the industry of the State to be paralyzed by the depredations of bandits. A standing army in time of peace is preferable to nothing.

If the Federal and Southern armies intend to grant the people of this garrison adequate protection, they ought to do it at once. If the force at their command is not sufficient it should be increased. On the contrary, they intend to commit the work to the State Government, then that fact should be distinctly made known without delay, in order that the necessary steps may forthwith be taken to secure the object in view. We don't want to be called upon again very soon to chronicle so disgraceful and infamous a fact as the slaying of the Danville Gazettes in Kentucky are now, October, 1865, in consequence of the robbing and plundering work of roaming highwaymen. We don't pretend to say at whose door the fault for the existence of such a circumstance lies, but evidently it lies at somebody's door. A remedy, prompt and sure, is demanded alike by justice and the interests of the community, and in their name we call for it. If there are nineteen farms lying desolate and the dwellings upon them forsaken in one corner through fear of the cut-throat, and another in another, and many farms and houses are in a similar condition in the Federal Congress, and his election will bring into the world a second addition of his beauty. He is between the Capital and Fort Gibson, and the GRAND STATION, where he can easily reach the city of the West. The Colonels will be here to meet him, and a large portion of whom a proper and most encouraging spirit is already showing itself, will at no distant day be prepared to live in full similitude with the people of the North, and that we shall have an era far worthier to be called the Arcadian time than that which preceded the late dreadful war.

The Governor Pierpont, of Virginia, has

sworn, in a public note, some questions as to the eligibility of candidates for Congress. He thinks it painful to have these questions raised, but now that the Virginia show so general a disposition to return to their duty as loyal citizens, but he is compelled to consider the question again.

He is anxious to have the election of a new Governor, and he will do his best to see that the people of Kentucky will be eager to place upon him the chief magistracy.

We are told that the people of this State are

now in a height of over five thousand feet.—*H.*

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 3 A. M.

ARMED AND ANOTHER CONFEDERATE.—Officers and men of the 2nd Cavalry, who yesterday arrested a man who gave his name as Dr. D'Orsay Poole, of Philadelphia. He arrived from Cincinnati on the steamer *Benton* No. 2, and proceeded to the St. Charles Saloon, on Sixth street, ordered a princely repast, indulged in frequent potlucks at the bar, and offered to his employer a sum of about one hundred and twelve dollars in spurious bills was found upon his person by the officers who made the arrest. The son of Encelopius was tidily dressed, and a profusion of cheap jewelry sparkled upon his dickey and earlike fingers—he looked very like a new-fledged M. D. in fact. In the small wad of paper taken from him was a diploma of graduation from the Medical University of Pennsylvania, and a permit to practice as a physician. The diploma is a genuine one, but whether this counterfeiter is the veritable Dovore Footh must be shown. The medical genius is resting quietly in the jail, and his case will be sifted by Judge Harboone this morning.

NOBLE REAL ESTATE BROKER.—William Baker, a free man, a good man, was presented in the Police Court yesterday for feloniously obtaining fifteen dollars from Daniel Payne, who said, with characteristic elegance, that he had been "free since da Gubment set him free." Baker was held on a \$1,000 bond, and the trial date was set for October 20th. The evidence showed that Baker had offered to rent the plaintiff's somebody else's home and lot, which he falsely agreed to do. Payne, being rather unsophisticated, agreed to rent the property, and paid over to Baker fifteen dollars, as required. When possession of the house was demanded, it was found that Baker was not at all "spontaneous," as Payne termed it. The defendant had previously "taken in" other premises in the same way, and was doing a lucrative business.

GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—In Philadelphia on the 4th instant.

We are gratified to see that our fellow citizens, Rev. James Clark, D. D., was elected President of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies.

The Rev. J. H. Hopkins, of Vermont, being the senior Bishop, presided over that body. Both houses have passed resolutions heartily welcoming the delegates from the Southern dioceses, and also commending all the ecclesiastical acts of the Convention to the federal States. There is, however, no longer any obstacle in the way of a perfect union of the Episcopal Church in the whole country; and from present appearance it will be only a religious body, except the Roma Catholic, that will be thus united.

In the disgraceful row which occurred up town Saturday night between a party of negroes, one Johnson was seriously shot in the breast by David Mason, a slave in the employ of Mr. N. W. Hughes. The case was before Justice of the Peace, and the negroes were charged with assault with intent to kill. Both negroes were discharged guilty in the eye of law, and the entire party should be tried for disorderly conduct, at least. The testimony showed the assembled negroes to have been lawless. They were gaming for money, and the shooting affray grew out of a dispute over the fairness of a game of cards. We hope such cases will not be dealt with quite so lightly hereafter.

THE FORTCLIFF FAIR.—The Ladies' Charlott Fair in Portland has proved a complete success. The attendance last night was greater than ever, on the part of the evening, and every one appeared to be happy and gay. There are many beautiful articles remaining in the blouse, which will be disposed of by raffle to-night.

The refreshment tables are handsomely supplied with tempting viands, ready to be served by the most fascinating and beautiful girls of the city.

GENERAL COURT MARTIAL.—In the case of Eliot Garrett, charged with being a guerrilla, and part of the force that burnt down the city hall, and part of that for the defense heard, on Tuesday. The evidence will be concluded and the case argued on Wednesday next. The only business done by the Commission yesterday was the trial of Thomas Keller, of the Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, through a portion of charge of his superior officer. The case was dismissed, and the Court adjourned until next morning.

CITY ORDINANCES.—The attention of our readers is specially directed to the city ordinances which appear in the Journal this morning, and which we have given home. The same will be observed by all the citizens of the city to-day. Every citizen of Louisville is interested in the act providing for the removal of garages from his premises and the cleanliness of the streets and by-ways; and if the law is complied with as it should be, sickness will, to a great extent, be kept away from our households.

RELEASED.—The following-named men were yesterday released from confinement in the Military Prison and forwarded to their commandant or marshal, and will be tried by General Court-Martial and acquitted, viz: Sergeant G. M. Ross, 4th United States veteran volunteer; Private P. Burney, 4th United States veteran volunteer; Private H. Trider, 4th United States colored heavy artillery.

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THEATRE.—BIRDS.—This magnificent drama will be repeated to-night. It is worthy of the enthusiasm which it seems to have created in the minds of those who have seen it. The play is a powerfully悲劇 and interesting. It is the production of a true genius, and most faithfully and truthfully does the black-eyed fairy, Miss Thompson, embody his inspirations.

ANOTHER TRIP CAUGHT.—Offices Hall and Kendall, of the city police, yesterday committed to jail Hardin Simon (n. c.), belonging to the party of thieves and receivers of stolen goods mentioned in the Journal of yesterday. We are of opinion that the law will be laid pretty heavily upon this gang. The above-named offenders deserve much credit for their success in tracking out and arresting the colored operators.

Our little child whose parents oppose us to the Journal offers a check-down and come near run over by a mill-wagon yesterday evening. The accident happened after dusk, when the child was crossing the street, and could not be prevented. We are glad to say the little fellow was but slightly injured.

LENIUS DANOBAS.—Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Palmer, while in Washington with the General, a few days since, received an appointment as cadet at West Point. He has left the city for the purpose of reporting to his appointment.

SERVICE REMITTED.—By order of Major-General Palmer, so much of the sentence as relates to the imprisonment of Lieutenant Samuel A. English, lately tried before a military commission in this city, is remitted, and the Lieutenant released from arrest.

PERSONAL.—We met in the city, yesterday, Sam Riddleberger, the Episcopalian of Tennessee. His form is as colossal and his nature as small as ever. Take good care of Samuel, we volunteers of Nashville.

A LARGE TRANSFER WAGON.—A large transfer wagon broke down Main street yesterday and spilled out its load of seven halves of cotton. It is not marvelous that a very stanch wagon should give way under such a burden.

MOSSE WEBSTER.—Who has been confined in the Military Prison in this city since the 2d of May last on the charge of being a guerrilla, was released yesterday by order of General Palmer.

ANOTHER PROVOST MARSHAL.—Capt. George W. Lott was yesterday relieved from duty as city Provost Marshal, and Capt. J. P. Neal, of the 18th regulars, appointed to succeed him.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL.—Will meet in regular session at eight o'clock this evening. We trust the members will make this an occasion of wise legislation.

THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Was in session yesterday, but no cause of importance were under consideration.

WE ARE ALARMED.—We were sound last night, but there was no fire. We did not learn the cause of the false signal.

REHES'S PROPERTY RECOVERED.—A special dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette says: "By direction of the President, a large amount of abandoned property situated in the adjoining counties of Virginia is being restored to its former owners. By the Freedmen's Bureau, yesterday, eleven returned rebels, in Loudon county, were reinstated in possession of their property. The aggregate is worth between two hundred and twelve thousand dollars. Three or four of the parties to whom the restoration was made are said to have held commissions in the rebel army, and some of the others were directly connected with the rebel Government. The true Union men of the country protest against this wholesale dispensation of executive clemency. The President has also ordered the restoration to Colonel John Sotheron of the valuable property situated in St. Marys, Ohio, Maryland, now used as a general's farm. The wealthy engineer, who, in 1862, invested Lieutenant White, an officer of a colored regiment, which, at the time, was on recruiting service in the vicinity of his plantation. The murderer is now in custody."

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